

Cranston urges end to arms race

WASHINGTON (R) — Democratic presidential candidate Senator Alan Cranston Sunday urged an end to the arms race and predicted the Soviet Union would respond to negotiations for and creative proposals. "I have no illusions about the Soviets; they are aggressive, repressive. They do not understand or value freedom...but they know their country faces total destruction if there were a war," Mr. Cranston said in a television interview. Mr. Cranston, a senior senator from California, who said he was the Democratic nomination for president and the 1984 election, he would immediately meet the Soviet leaders. "They would have a specific goal — if possible, to achieve a freeze followed by reductions of a serious nature in the stockpiles and hence the dangers," he said. Mr. Cranston said he would hope an agreement could also be reached on managing the U.S.-Soviet relationship to prevent it leading to war.

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جورдан تايمز يومية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"



Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasser Arafat Saturday delivers a speech at an international conference in Prague, in which he said, "Our people still holds in its hand the green olive branch and will never let it fall. The gun in the other hand is to defend this branch," drawing loud applause from delegates from 140 countries (A.P. wirephoto)

Arafat appears playing down rift with Syria

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and his second-in-command, Khalil Al Wazir, Sunday apparently sought to adopt a reconciliatory approach towards the rift between Syria and the organisation, and seemed to leave the door open for a diplomatic solution to the conflict.

A Kuwaiti newspaper quoted Mr. Arafat as saying in Prague that the PLO was anxious to continue its relations with Syria without any friction and Soviet President Yuri Andropov wanted a quick solution to the crisis.

"I hope there is a reciprocal desire in Syria's part to overcome the crisis," the daily Al Watan quoted Mr. Arafat as saying, who was ordered to leave Syria last Friday.

The softer line against the Syrians reflected a speech by Mr. Arafat in Prague, addressing an international conference on world peace Saturday, in which the PLO leader did not attack Syria with Syria.

Details of his Algerian plans were not available, but he was expected to get a first-hand report on the present mood of Syrian leaders from Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim, who has been in Damascus over the weekend and has met Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

Mr. Arafat is apparently pinning his hopes mainly on Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Algeria to bring pressure to bear on Syria and to convince the Assad government that a compromise with the Palestinian movement should be sought, PLO sources said.

They said Mr. Arafat saw Saudi Arabia as being likely to have the greatest influence on Syria because of its financial strength and Arab World prestige.

He feels that Algeria could also play a key role because of its independent foreign policy and its good relations with the Soviet Union, Syria's military ally, Palestinian sources in Tunis said.

The large Palestinian population in Kuwait would give that country an important role in the situation, they added.

Although Mr. Arafat's plans have always been closely kept secrets, Arab sources in Tunis expected him to visit a number of Arab states in the next few days in his bid to find some kind of reconciliation with Syria.

(In Amman, Arabic-language daily Al Dustour quoted PLO Executive Committee member Abdul Rahim Ahmad as saying that the PLO chairman will visit the Jordanian capital during his projected Arab tour.)

But they added that he was likely to be back in Tunis by Tuesday to meet United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who will be opening a joint session of the Arab League and U.N. specialised agencies.

Mr. Arafat held talks in Tunis Sunday with French Ambassador Gilbert Perot about the crisis in

the Palestinian movement and relations between France and the PLO, the Palestinian news agency WAFA said.

Rebels call for meeting

In Damascus, rebel Fatah leader Colonel Abu Musa called for a meeting of the organisation's general congress to discuss the dispute, the Syrian news agency SANA said. Colonel Abu Musa was quoted as saying the vast majority of Fatah guerrillas backed the rebel cause.

Mr. Arafat has said he will agree to a general congress but has rejected demands that he should give way to an interim collective leadership until it takes place.

Fatah fighters in and around Badawi Camp, one of their main remaining strongholds in Lebanon, appeared relaxed Sunday despite earlier reports they were on a state of alert.

Fatah fighters lounging in the sun allowed foreign correspondents through their checkpoints without security checks and with friendly waves.

None of the sides in the crisis appeared to want to precipitate bloodshed.

Mr. Arafat has said he feared Syria might plan a massacre of his people in Lebanon where, in addition to the fighters, there are at least 11,000 Palestinian refugees in camps near Tripoli.

Abu Jihad: 'We will stay'

Abu Jihad was in Lebanon when the Syrians expelled Mr. Arafat and was himself prevented from entering Syria.

Previously, convoys carrying Mr. Arafat and Abu Jihad were waved through the Syrian border without difficulty.

"This is Arab land, we have the right to stay on it. Abu Jihad says he will stay wherever his forces are," he added.

The spokesman said Fatah fighters were under siege in their bases in eastern Lebanon.

Rebels have been kidnapping any Fatah fighter who tried to leave his base, he said.

The spokesman said Col. Abu Musa probably only had about 100 fighters under his command plus an unknown number of sympathisers.

Asked how so few men could besiege Fatah bases, he said "they seem to get soldiers out of the air."

This appeared to be an indirect reference to Syrian troops whom Mr. Arafat blamed for supporting the rebels in clashes last week, but the PLO spokesman avoided mentioning Syria Sunday.

Syria has denied backing the mutineers.

Mr. Andropov's letter has not yet been published in Moscow, where Middle East experts said Saturday that the Soviet Union might be trying to distance itself from the Arafat camp and adopt a position of neutrality. Syria is a major Soviet ally.

Al Watan quoted Mr. Arafat as saying that he was "bitterly hurt" by the Syrian action, but added: "There is a compelling need to put an end to the crisis between Fatah and the Syrian authorities to prevent it from assuming more dangerous proportions."

He was quoted as saying his expulsion directly affected the Palestinian revolution and the U.N. specialised agencies.

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Habash, Hawatmeh join forces

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Two Palestinian commando groups in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on Sunday announced their merger into a single group in an effort to unify the trouble-making organisation after the expulsion from Syria of its Chairman, Mr. Yasser Arafat.

The groups — the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine headed by George Habash, and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), led by Nayef Hawatmeh — announced their decision in a joint statement.

Dr. Habash and Mr. Hawatmeh, whose groups are the largest after Fatah in the eight-group PLO, are loyal to Mr. Arafat although occasionally critical of his policies.

Both Dr. Habash and Mr. Hawatmeh were with Mr. Arafat at the time of his expulsion from Damascus Friday. The two were grim-faced and one official said, "they are very upset about the Syrian expulsion order to Arafat to

leave."

Sunday's statement, which followed a long meeting by their politburos Saturday night, said the joint leadership would be responsible for all their political and military steps.

They said they did not want to form an axis but wanted to contribute to PLO unity and implement resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council — the Palestinians' parliament in exile — including formation of a unified Palestinian national army.

Before his arrival several thousand demonstrators marched through N'djamena shouting support for the government.

Mr. Nucci made a surprise visit to N'djamena Sunday for talks with Chad President Hissene Habre, whose regime is under mounting pressure in the north from Libyan-backed rebels.

Mr. Nucci was met at the capita's bullet-scarred airport by Foreign Minister Idriss Miskine and was expected to leave later Sunday after meeting Mr. Habre, officials said.

Before his arrival several thousand demonstrators marched through N'djamena shouting support for the government.

Banners and slogans called on the United Nations and the Org-

Abu Jihad: 'Rifa'at Assad invited Arafat to Syria'

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Rifa'at Al Assad, the brother of Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, invited Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat to Syria, and sought to mediate the crisis between Mr. Arafat and PLO dissidents, a leading PLO official was Sunday quoted as saying.

Abu Jihad added that the Syrian foreign minister, Abdul Halim Khaddam, had called for the general secretaries of the different Palestinian organisations to "con-

demn" Mr. Arafat for inviting Arab leaders to intervene to stop "Syrian-Palestinian aggression against the Palestinian revolution."

Banners and slogans called on the United Nations and the Org-

Arab League regrets EEC decision

TUNIS (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi Sunday voiced regret at last week's European Economic Community (EEC) summit decision to resume financial cooperation with Israel. Community loans worth about \$40 million had been blocked since Israel's invasion of Lebanon last year. "The European decision contradicts the positions stated by community member countries towards the Palestinian problem and the continuing rejection of peace efforts by Israel," Mr. Klibi said in a statement to the Tunisian news agency TAP. He added: "This decision will no doubt encourage Israel's intransigence...since the European stand will necessarily be perceived by Israel as tacit approval of its policies."

Palestinian leader urges PLO unity

AMMAN (Petra) — A leading Palestinian figure, Anwar Nuseibeh, Sunday expressed hope that the current differences within the PLO will soon come to an end. Speaking at a rally held at Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, Mr. Nuseibeh said that "Palestinian fighters should not be confronting one another but should unite together for the common cause," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Speakers at the rally called for further support for the PLO, its leadership and its independence, the agency said.

Petra said that the speakers condemned Syria's "attempts to control the PLO or to create new leaders that would serve Syria's aims."

2 Israelis wounded in ambush

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Two Israeli soldiers were wounded when a convoy they were travelling in came under hand grenade attack in South Lebanon Sunday, an Israeli military spokesman said.

The assailants threw two grenades in the ambush on the coast north of Sidon, the spokesman said.

Israeli forces retaliated with a mopping-up operation and cut the main road, eyewitnesses said.

Witnesses also said a man fired a rocket-propelled grenade and a submachinegun at an Israeli military vehicle at the northern entrance to Sidon and ran away.

The Israelis mounted a search for the man, the witnesses said.

Other witnesses said there was an explosion Sunday near an Israeli army position in Abul-Awad, north of the South Lebanese port of Tyre.

Beruit Radio said shooting broke out Sunday near the "Ain Al Hilweh Palestinian refugee camp outside Sidon.

ASEAN pressure expected on Shultz

BANGKOK (R) — The United States is expected to come under pressure to play a more active role in the dispute over Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea when Secretary of State George Shultz meets Southeast Asian foreign ministers Monday.

Mr. Shultz and other U.S. officials have said the American position will be one of support for the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) but made clear he will listen to the views of others rather than put forward proposals.

But officials from ASEAN—Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines—would like the United States to be more active in its support for non-Communist members of the anti-Vietnamese coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Washington's support at present is limited to political backing and humanitarian aid. ASEAN officials suggest it could provide non-lethal military assistance such as communications equipment for use in their fight against the Vietnamese.

Mr. Shultz arrived in Bangkok Sunday on the second leg of a four-nation Asian trip for talks with ASEAN foreign ministers and also representatives of ASEAN's so-called dialogue partners, which in addition to the U.S. are Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Japan and the European Community.

The U.S. view on Kampuchea, like ASEAN's, is that Vietnam must ultimately pull out its 160,000 to 180,000 troops and let the country choose its own government.

An official accompanying Mr. Shultz told reporters aboard the plane to Bangkok that recent public shows of flexibility by Vietnam were merely tactical moves to try to break up ASEAN unity.

Habib in Israel, Fairbanks may go to Syria

TEL AVIV (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib arrived in Israel Sunday for talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin on withdrawing foreign troops from Lebanon.

Mr. Habib, with special ambassador Morris Draper and Deputy Secretary of State Richard Fairbanks, was scheduled to meet Mr. Begin Monday.

In a message to a peace conference in Prague reported by the Iraqi News Agency, President

Israel and Lebanon signed an agreement last month on pulling our Israeli troops, but Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) have refused to remove their forces from northeastern Lebanon.

The Syrians have said they will not talk to Mr. Habib about withdrawal.

Mr. Fairbanks is expected to visit Damascus to try to discuss the issue with Syrian leaders.

Israel has been studying various plans for a limited pullback to more defensible lines, but no decision on redeployment is expected until after Mr. Begin visits Washington next month for talks with President Reagan.

Baghdad warns of foreign intervention

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Sunday called for fresh initiatives to end the Gulf war with Iran, pointing out that its continuation raised the risk of foreign intervention in the region.

He appealed for "any new initiative or proposal that would bring a speedy end to the war."

"We believe that joint efforts of goodwill for the achievement of

peace are necessary to convince Iran, the party insisting on the continuation of the war, to end the hostilities," he added.

Iran earlier this month rejected an Iraqi proposal of a ceasefire for the Muslim holy month of Ramadan, the latest of a series of attempts aimed at winding down the almost three-year-old conflict.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said 408 bodies had been recovered so far as the floodwaters receded and 355 were now on the missing list.

It was the second natural disaster to hit the state within eight months. A cyclone killed more than 500 people in coastal districts last November and officials said the confirmed death toll this time was likely to be higher.

Air force helicopters were dropping relief supplies Sunday to thousands of villagers marooned by the flood waters. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi announced she would fly over affected areas

Corpses were left dangling in trees as the waters subsided. At the height of the deluge water had risen as high as five metres in some places, the agency said.

In Wanthai, a town of some 20,000 people, hardly a house or shop had escaped heavy flooding.

An official there said an entire 14-member family had been swept away in the swirling floodwaters. Only eight bodies had died in the disaster.

Gujarat Chief Minister Madhavji Solanki said damage to property could run into millions of dollars. Thousands of cattle had died in the disaster.

Mr. Cheysson, Mr. Nucci's immediate superior, also said France would not get involved in an "elementary" way like the United States in Central America.

This appeared to end speculation that French troops and aircraft stationed in the Central African Republic would be sent to Chad.

The rebels captured the strategic northern town of Faya-Largeau last Friday and now control one-third of the vast semi-desert country.

700 feared killed in Indian floods

NEW DELHI (R) — At least 700 people were feared dead or missing in floods in the west Indian state of Gujarat, officials said Sunday.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said 408 bodies had been recovered so far as the floodwaters receded and 355 were now on the missing list.

It was the second natural disaster to hit the state within eight months. A cyclone killed more than 500 people in coastal districts last November and officials said the confirmed death toll this time was likely to be higher.

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These statements have raised hopes in N'djamena that France,

of the peanut and cotton-growing region on an inspection tour on Monday.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported from the worst-hit Junagadh district some 270 kilometres southwest of the state capital of Ahmedabad that waves of water had

MIDDLE EAST

Israel concedes defeat to hunger-striking doctors

TEL AVIV (R) — The Israeli government Sunday conceded defeat to hunger striking doctors and appealed to them to return to work immediately to prevent the total collapse of medical services.

With major hospitals closed and warnings that a disaster was imminent, the cabinet announced it had accepted the doctors' demand that outstanding issues in a four-month wage dispute be referred to arbitration.

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer told reporters after a lengthy cabinet meeting that the government had changed its stand "to prevent a tragedy."

About half the 7,000 government doctors have been on hunger strike for almost two weeks and in most areas of Israel there were no hospital beds, except for life-and-death cases.

Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor read out a government appeal to the doctors to break their fast and go back to work. "Lives are endangered," Mr. Meridor said.

The cabinet's decision was a serious blow to Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's anti-inflation strategy and his attempts to hold

down wages.

The doctors, whose basic starting salary is \$350 a month, had already won concessions from the government and demanded that outstanding issues such as work hours be put to arbitration.

The government had been insisting that it would only agree to this if all issues, including the improved wages it had offered, were sent to arbitration.

The doctors, apparently fearful they might lose gains already wrested from government negotiators, wanted only the outstanding issues to be put to arbitration.

Finance Minister Aridor has made a wages hold-down a central part of his efforts to bring down inflation, now running at an annual rate of 140 per cent.

He had refused to authorise more than a 22 per cent increase for the doctors and for months had been in conflict with Health Minister Eliezer Shostak.

After Prime Minister Menachem Begin intervened personally in the dispute last week, the government agreed that junior doctors should earn the national average wage, about \$650.

Nurses are already campaigning for huge pay rises and Mr. Aridor warned in advance that conceding defeat to the doctors would open the way for more wages battles.

More hospitals close

While the cabinet met, more hospitals closed their doors. Weakened doctors were laid out in emergency wards plastered with stick placards, intravenous feeds sticking from their arms.

In Tel Aviv, Israel's largest city, and the northern port of Haifa, hospital administrators described the situation as "desperate".

Notices went up at hospital gates declaring them closed to patients.

Oil slick talks continue slowly

BAHRAIN (R) — Environmental experts Sunday continued detailed discussion of plans to clean up a major oil slick from damaged Iranian wells which is threatening marine life coastal industrial plants in the Gulf.

The technical meeting, organised by the eight-nation Regional Organisation for the Protection of Marine Environment (ROPME) in Kuwait, met Sunday morning with only the delegates of Bahrain, Qatar and Saudi Arabia present.

Official sources told Reuters another session would be held Sunday night when the rep-

resentatives of Iraq, Kuwait and Oman are expected to attend. Officials from Iran and the United Arab Emirates are due to arrive Monday, they said.

The 33-month-old war between Iraq and Iran has blocked all previous attempts to agree a formula for capping the wells in a dangerous war zone at the head of the Gulf.

Iraq has turned down an Iraqi offer of a limited ceasefire, saying only safe-conduct guarantees by Iraq are needed to enable repair crews to cap the wells.

The Bahrain meeting, which

began Saturday, is discussing all aspects of surveillance and cleaning up of the slick, costs and the availability of equipment and manpower, the official sources said.

According to one estimate, capping and cleaning operation may cost \$10 million.

Kuwaiti Health Minister Abdel-Rahman Al-Awadi, who attended Saturday's opening session, said on his return home that a meeting of ministers from the eight ROPME member states might be delayed until after Ramadan which ends in mid-July.

Pakistani government heads off big dispute

KARACHI (R) — Pakistan's military authorities have settled a dispute with one of the country's most powerful business lobbies which had called threatened to bring all industry in Pakistan to a halt, authoritative sources said Sunday.

The Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry had called Saturday for a national strike next Thursday by the business community over tax payments by ship-breakers.

The dispute was the first major confrontation between the business community and the six-year-old government of President Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq.

It flared on Wednesday when 41 top men in the ship-breaking industry were arrested for not pay-

ing municipal taxes on their activities at Gadani beach about 65 kilometres west of Karachi.

However authoritative sources said the business were released Sunday after a preliminary payment was made on outstanding taxes of about 27 million rupees (\$2 million).

The ship-breakers had argued they were not liable for municipal taxes because they already paid federal taxes on their operations.

A federation spokesman told Reuters Thursday's strike had now been called off.

Pakistan is the world's second-largest ship-breaking nation after Taiwan with about 10,000 hacking to pieces about 150 ships each year.

More bullet holes in Israel's military cards as pullout talks remain stalled

By Arik Bachar
Reuter

LONDON — Israel has few options for a part-withdrawal from Lebanon that would preserve gains of last year's invasion at a reduced cost in casualties, Western experts say.

With last month's Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal accord, grounded by Syrian opposition, Israel has been exploring ways of redeploying its estimated 25,000 troops presently in Lebanon.

"Many options"

But "there are many options open to us in terms of a redployment," he said.

Israel controls a line from Beirut 85 kilometres north of the Israeli border, along a stretch of the Beirut-Damascus Road, down towards the Syrian frontier through Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

A retrenchment may also bolster Syria's refusal to withdraw its estimated 40,000 soldiers and 8,000 allied Palestinian fighters from north and east Lebanon.

One region the Israelis are keen to leave is the Shouf Mountains east of Beirut where Israeli troops have been caught in factional clashing.

commando attacks.

A realignment to more defensible lines such as the Awali River could ease the casualty problem but would pose equally difficult questions for the Israelis.

Withdrawal from the outskirts of Beirut and the Beirut-Damascus Road could create a vacuum around the Lebanese capital which might lure Syrian and Palestinian forces back to the area from which they were evicted under Israeli siege last August.

A retrenchment may also bolster Syria's refusal to withdraw its estimated 40,000 soldiers and 8,000 allied Palestinian fighters from north and east Lebanon.

Secretary of State George Shultz said: "One would hope that if there is any move in the direction of withdrawal it would be part of an overall programme."

A U.S. diplomat said: "The Israeli seem to understand the necessity to consult us and avoid surprising any surprises."

Avoid surprises

There are two possible candidates that could fill gaps left by an Israeli pullback — Lebanon's restructured army or a Multinational Peacekeeping Force made up of contingents from the U.S., France, Italy and Britain and now confined to Beirut.

Lebanese diplomats say their army is still incapable of taking over responsibility for security where foreign forces are now present, but it could control the areas Israel is most likely to leave, Beirut and the Shouf ridge.

Military analysts say governments contributing to the Multinational Force may be reluctant to commit troops to areas where they could be caught in Lebanese communal fighting.

They say that while an Israeli

dispute between Druze and predominantly Christian militias.

Withdrawal to the Awali would help keep Palestinian commandos well out of artillery range of Israeli northern frontier town — the main goal Israel set when it invaded Lebanon last June.

The U.S. which sponsored the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal accord, has made clear it does not want the situation changed by Israel before alternatives can be worked out.

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A U.S. diplomat said: "The Israeli seem to understand the necessity to consult us and avoid surprising any surprises."

redevelopment in Lebanon's coastal region can be easily completed, Israel is unlikely to change positions in the Bekaa Valley.

Although the proximity of Israeli and Syrian forces in the area increases the danger of hostilities, the fact that Israeli guns in the Bekaa are within range of Damascus could be a trump card in future talk on full withdrawals.

Analysts say that after a red-development, Israel may fence off the entire South Lebanon region, effectively partitioning Lebanon into areas of Israeli and Syrian domination.

Although the Israelis are interested they do not want to be part of a scheme that would cut Lebanon in two, analysts say that, by fencing off the south, casualty figures could be trimmed.

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

DEPARTURES

MONEY EXCHANGE

FOR THE TRAVELLER

EMERGENCIES

HOSPITALS

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MARKET PRICES

UPCOMING

JORDAN TELEVISION

FOREIGN CHANNEL

RADIO JORDAN

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

CHURCHES

CULTURAL CENTRES

PRAYER TIMES

WEATHER

UPCOMING

ENTERTAINMENT

Amman, Athens mayors to sign joint agreement

By Louis K. Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "We have laid down foundations for closer and stronger cooperation between the municipalities of Athens and Amman and a protocol will be signed when the mayor of Amman visits Athens in the near future," the mayor of Athens said Sunday.

Mr. Dimitrios Beys, who left for Athens Sunday, led a Greek delegation on a five-day official visit to Amman. During the visit, delegation held several meetings with the Mayor of Amman Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh.

"We have discussed different problems which both capitals face, and were briefed by the Jordanian contingent on project and plans that have been implemented by the municipality to develop the city of Amman," he said.

Overpopulation

Mr. Beys, who is serving his second term as the elected mayor of Athens, noted that both cities suffer common problems. A major problem which both municipalities have to combat is a growing concentration of their country's population in the capitals, he said. Mr. Beys explained that "this over population" in both cities is caused by the continuous emigration of people from the rural areas to the two capitals.

This growing influx of people has created new problems, he said. He explained that increase has aggravated the traffic problem in Athens, and made it difficult for the municipality and other governmental institutions to render public services capable of fulfilling the need of the growing population.

"For example, despite the ample supply of water in Amman, we were forced to bring water

from a lake that is 200 kilometers from the city in order to meet the need of the increasing population," he said.

Raising rural standards

Mr. Beys, however, pointed out that the municipality of Athens has gone a long way in combating over population. To counter the rural emigration, Mr. Beys, who is also the president of the central union of all municipalities in Greece, said that the municipalities decided to improve and raise the standard of life in the rural areas. The result was a remarkable reduction in emigration, particularly to Athens.

The issue of emigration from rural areas to Amman and its consequences both on life in the capital and on agriculture was a major issue that was raised by National Consultative Council (NCC) members in a recent debate on agriculture in Jordan. Members then requested the government to introduce measures that will curb this emigration.

Mr. Beys praised a plan worked out by the municipality of Amman to reduce the influx of people from the rural areas. He did not elaborate on the plan.

Urban pollution

A second problem which Mr. Beys raised was pollution. He said that the municipality of Amman has issued strict regulations to encourage the use of smokeless fuel and gas powered heating. The municipality of Amman has also planted 500 dunums of government lands with trees in an attempt to purify the air and to beautify the city. The Greek mayor added that the government has enacted legislation that force factories in Amman to reduce their



Mayor of Athens Demitrios Beys (second from right) and his Amman opposite number Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh (next left) together at the Queen Alia International Airport Sunday prior to the departure of the Greek delegation (Petra photo)

production by 30 per cent during the summer to reduce pollution.

Another piece of legislation stipulates that factory waste and refuse should be filtered before being dumped into the sea.

Recreational facilities

Mr. Beys, said that the municipality pays a special attention to building of recreational parks and centre, especially for children. He noted that Amman needs more parks and that this issue was discussed with the Amman municipality team.

Mr. Beys, who also visited Al Wahdat refugee camp Saturday, and expressed admiration for the work being done by the Amman municipality in building new housing units for the refugees at Wadi Rimah near the Wahdat camp.

During his stay in Jordan, Mr. Beys was also received by His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Mudar

Badran. Mr. Beys said that they discussed recent development in the Middle East.

The Greek delegation Saturday also received representatives of Palestinian refugees in Jordan who expressed deep appreciation "for the people and government of Greece for the support rendered to the just Arab causes. Greece became the tenth member of the EEC in 1980, despite local protests from the opposition parties that included the Pasok.

When Pasok won the election it did not withdraw Greece from the EEC as was expected. "When the Pasok took over, Greece was already a member of the EEC and it was very difficult for us to withdraw," he said.

Greece might withdraw, however, if its membership of the EEC proves to infringe upon its political and economic independence, he added. "Meanwhile, Greece is trying to use its presence in the EEC to promote all just causes, including the Palestinian one, and to help developing countries," he said.

"I think that it is of crucial importance for the Palestinian strug-

Finance Company issues new CDs

By Philip Robins
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — One of Jordan's seven specialised investment institutions has helped pioneer a new banking innovation in this country with its issue of the first Tranche certificates of deposit (CD).

The company, the Amman-based Finance and Credit Company, which only began operations on Jan. 1 of this year, has issued three such CDs, each to the value of JD 1 million. A one-month issue period, during which time members of the public — both resident and non-resident — will be able to purchase multiples of JD 100 part shares in the CD, will end on July 21 on which date the facility will become operative.

The first of the Tranche CDs will mature after six months and is to pay an interest rate of 7% per cent. The maturity date of the second will be April 21 next year and will pay at 8 per cent, while the duration of the third will be 12 months at 8% per cent interest.

The two main attractions to the public of the CD is that the Cen-

tral Bank of Jordan has fixed the interest rate accruing from it at 1/4 per cent above corresponding commercial bank time deposits. Also, unlike the ordinary time deposits, the CD is totally liquid and can be sold for the original price without any loss of the interest due at anytime prior to the maturity date.

The Finance and Credit Company has also tried to make the CD more attractive by making its purchase and resale as easy as possible. Orders can be placed over the telephone or by post by filling in the form contained in a series of blanket advertisements appearing in the three Arabic daily newspapers. Flexibility is also a key characteristic in the re-selling of the CDs which, being transferable, can either be cashed in at any commercial bank or made over to other individuals.

The company has no illusions about the difficulty of attracting Jordan's essentially conservative investors to such a new scheme. Citibank first introduced the idea of CDs in Amman one year ago. However their plan was to issue

Drug traffickers receive stiff sentences

AMMAN (Petra) — Six non-Jordanian nationals have received prison sentences and fine from the military court for hashish trafficking, according to an announcement here Sunday.

It said that Mohammad Naser Jaber Al Afja', a Saudi national, was sentenced to eight years in jail with hard labour and to pay JD 3,000.

The four others: Rida Zakariya Hamed, Adel Majdi Mohammad Hassan, Salih Mohammad Haseine, and Mustafa Fahmi Mohammad Al Samman, all Egyptians, have been sentenced to five years in jail with hard labour and to pay JD 3,000.

A sixth, Hassan Mohammad Radwan Al Qasem, an Egyptian, will be imprisoned for six months and pay JD 50.

Suhaimat, Gate confer

AMMAN (Petra) — Transport Minister Ali Suhaimat Sunday conferred with the Australian ambassador to Jordan Richard Gate.

They discussed a number of issues connected with transport affairs between Jordan and Australia.

Governor of Irbid Abed Khalaf Daoudieh

Pollution problem near solution, says Daoudieh

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GUEST COMMENTARY

The noose has tightened

By Tareq Masarweh

Al Ra'i

PERHAPS Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), is more aware than any other Arab leader of the consequences of any confrontation with the Damascus regime. Perhaps he is also in a better position to assess the price of any acceptance of Syrian demands from his organisation.

Syria's geo-political position constitutes a real tight knot for the relationship of Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq with any Arab action. But for the Palestinians and Mr. Arafat the Syrian position is something of a more serious nature.

By Friday night Damascus had conveyed to the world that its confrontation with the PLO leader was no more than a difference of views that can be settled, but at the same time Abu Musa's Syrian-backed rebel group was busy closing the Bekaa Valley in the face of the Fatah leadership, leaving their opponents cooped up in Tripoli. When Damascus ordered Mr. Arafat to leave the Syrian capital and banned his deputy, Khalil Al Wazir, from entering Syria, that meant that Damascus had arrived at a decisional resolution, yet it had confined its dispute with only two PLO leaders. The other members of the PLO's Executive Committee and key figures of other Palestinian groups, as well as the fighters' camps and their commands, remained intact in Damascus—obviously untouched by Damascus' wrath.

Of course Syria's ability to manoeuvre might not go that far so easily; yet what could the PLO chairman do against this move, especially as the Damascus action followed intensive contacts and tours that started in Moscow and ended in Riyadh only to find Damascus more adamant in its position and clinging hard to its plans? For a whole month, no one did anything to defuse the situation, not the Russians, nor the Algerians, nor the Saudis nor the Romanians. So what could happen now?

Mr. Arafat's departure from Damascus is unlike his departures from Baghdad, Cairo, Beirut or Amman. New circumstances have emerged and the noose has tightened. His diplomacy can no longer offer him the key to the doors of all Arab capitals nor a free passage to world capitals. What we need now is a new method of struggle that can guarantee permanent keys in the hands of the Palestinian revolution, giving it access to all Arab capitals and also to the rest of the world at large.

We need new methods that can take into account the long bitter experience of the PLO since 1975 and the experience of the first Palestinian revolution in 1936. It is unreasonable to expect Arab regimes and international interests to change just to suit Mr. Arafat's diplomacy.

We do not want to close all doors in the face of the Palestinian revolution and leave one door—that of peace—open. The PLO chairman referred to this point when he addressed the meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algiers in February, saying: "We rejected the Camp David accords and the result was the invasion of Lebanon. Now, what price do we pay for rejecting the Reagan plan?" No one answered his question at the time nor does anybody have an answer now.

The rejection of the Camp David agreements had a price and accepting them had another price. Rejection of the Reagan plan has a price and the acceptance of that plan will also have a price. Many of the Arab leaders can escape paying the price, because they can avoid rejecting or accepting any plan, but Mr. Arafat alone cannot; he is neither a ruler nor a head of state.

It is easy for a writer to condemn or welcome ideas, but Mr. Arafat's expulsion from Damascus is a case of a different nature and requires deeper thinking, analysis and conclusions. It is time that we stopped using such terms as "we denounce" and "we regret," etc., and got down to doing some scientific calculations.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Seeds of an outside conspiracy

IN ORDER to understand the present crisis between the PLO and the Syrian regime we have to scrutinise the following statements: George Shultz: I view with deep satisfaction the Syrian role aimed at dominating the PLO.

Arafat: Syria is planning another massacre of the Palestinians. An Israeli source: What is happening now is sheer proof that the invasion of Lebanon has achieved its goals of destroying the PLO; and now Israel can annex the West Bank at its ease.

Another Israeli source: Israel would very much like to see the PLO under Syrian domination and control.

These statements suggest that:

1. The recent events do not stem from internal PLO differences but were planned by external forces.

2. U.S. satisfaction with the Syrian role is tantamount to admitting that the destruction of the PLO serves America's interests in the region. It is worth remembering that the U.S. and Israel are bound by a strategic treaty that coordinates their interests and plans.

3. Arafat's warning of an imminent massacre calls to mind a possibility which arose when Damascus rejected the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on the pullout of foreign troops from Lebanon. This attitude is designed to force the Palestinian fighters to stay in Lebanon so that they become an easy target for Israel, while they remain helpless without any leadership or Syrian support.

Sawi Al Shaab: Positive action required

THE CURRENT differences between the PLO leadership and the PLO rebels, and the deterioration in relations between the PLO and the Syrian regime come at an extremely dangerous stage in Arab history. This stage should witness a real and determined attempt by all Arabs to transcend their differences and unite in the face of both their challenges and destiny. Israel's invasion of Lebanon had aimed at destroying the Arab's will, but mostly the PLO as a major force confronting the Zionist state and its expansionist designs.

The PLO has managed to maintain its presence and safeguard its unity despite the disaster. The PLO leadership has also sought to keep the organisation out of intra-Arab differences but not indefinitely so it seems. Certain Arab regimes have been trying to contain the PLO and to make it a tool for their own aims and designs, and this particular move helped to bring the PLO-Syrian confrontation to a head. What the Arab countries must do now is to take positive action to stop any further deterioration in Arab ranks. Arab countries cannot stand idly by and watch the present conflict because future generations will forever curse those who shirked their responsibilities.

Arafat faces once-in-a-lifetime dilemma twice

By Paul Davison
 Reuter

BEIRUT — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's effective expulsion from Syria followed what amounts to an attempted coup by officers of his Fatah commando group.

Whether the bid to overthrow him as Fatah leader and possibly as chairman of the overall Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will succeed is not sure.

But his forced departure from Syria cuts him off from his fighters in Lebanon and leaves them little choice except to go along with the rebels or stand their ground and fight.

Mr. Arafat blamed Libya for starting the Fatah revolt six weeks ago. Later after hinting of Syrian collusion for some time, he publicly accused Damascus of supporting the rebels and using tanks against Mr. Arafat loyalists in

eastern Lebanon.

If his claim of Syrian support for the rebels is true, his men would have no hope of holding out with their outdated weapons.

They are also faced with a problem of morale since there is no obvious way Mr. Arafat can get back to north or east Lebanon, the Palestinians' main front line against Israel.

Unless he goes through Syria or Israel, which seems unlikely, the only way into north Lebanon would be by sea. But Israel's gunboats patrol the Mediterranean in the area and its reconnaissance planes fly overhead. To get through would require a bold and risky operation.

It is not known exactly how the Syrians told the long-time Fatah and Palestinian chief, known throughout the world for his stubby cheeks and his chequered black-and-white headcloth, that he was no longer welcome.

The official Syrian News Agency said he was "informed of Syria's desire that he should not continue coming here."

Arafat's sudden departure from Damascus, and possibly from the Palestinian military scene for the time being, leaves Syria effectively in control of the 8,000-10,000 Palestinian fighters in north and east Lebanon.

Experienced diplomats said everything now depends on Mr. Arafat's moves abroad and those of his Fatah loyalists, mostly in north Lebanon between the town of Tripoli and Baalbek.

After they suffered their first major reverses at the hands of the rebels last Tuesday, Mr. Arafat said he had ordered them not to shoot back because the rebels were hiding behind Syrian tanks.

Clearly under no illusions about taking on Syrian fire-power, Mr. Arafat banked on diplomacy as he done many times in the past and

fired off urgent appeals for support to Arab and other sympathetic world leaders.

But Syria banished Mr. Arafat before the wheels of diplomacy had a chance to turn.

Geographically, the Syrian move simply puts Mr. Arafat back to where he was two months ago, flitting from place to place far from the battlefield.

Until then he was unable to visit his men in Lebanon because of a rift with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad which had opened last September.

Now, however, he can no longer claim the support of all the Palestinian fighters he normally commands.

The leader of the anti-Arafat rebels, Col. Abu Musa, told reporters at a base in eastern Lebanon that the rebels had three demands: The rejection of American and similar peace plans, the

elimination of alleged corruption in the PLO and a collective leadership in Fatah to replace Mr. Arafat.

Few people took the reprisals seriously until June 4, when heavy fighting erupted between Mr. Arafat's loyalists and the rebels near the eastern Lebanese town of Baalbek, with at least four killed and dozens wounded.

The gravity of the revolt became clear on June 19 when a senior PLO officer, Ezzedin Sharif, known in the Palestinian commando movement as Abu Ziad, was shot and seriously wounded by rebels when trying to persuade them to give up a Fatah camp that had taken over near Damascus.

Diplomats here believe June 1 was a key date in the movement against Mr. Arafat. That was when Mr. Assad conferred unexpectedly in Libya with Col. Muammar Qaddafi, who had waged a vituperative war of words with the commando chief.

Pentagon programme to attack Soviet "follow-on forces" with costly, precision-guided conventional weapons.

Since the new, flexible Soviet strategy would make those follow-on forces harder to locate, the money might be better spent on reserves, according to these officials, some of whom say more U.S. reserve units also could be created by shifting support troops into combat roles.

LETTERS

Do we have a choice?

To the Editor

In reply to Mrs. Marina Rashid's letter to the Editor (June 20). No one is questioning the costs of the benefits that a good education can bring when it is something near to the acceptable.

Is it fair to the parents to know (most of them through Miss. Habib's corner) that tuition costs were raised, and that they had to add over JD600 on their budget according to a last minute decision of the school administration?

Don't they have the right to know in advance, so that they can have a choice, because as we know no other school will accept students now, as seats in schools are difficult to find, and parents are compelled either to pay the amount requested by that particular school or to keep their children at home?

What is the explanation for the high price? And is the price of uniforms (very high in that school) the price of a high educational level?

No one questions the educational qualities of the school in question, and of course each parent wants to offer the best to his son or daughter. But what happens when you have two of them?

The tuitions mentioned concern children that are still six or seven year of age, we are not talking of degree levels at Harvard, but just an ABC starting.

Rebecca Selem
 P.O. Box 454
 Amman

Election of president shows China's drive for stability

By Eric Hall
 Reuter

PEKING — China has once more elected a head of state, so capping the efforts of elder statesman Deng Xiaoping to restore internal stability to his country after the ravages of the Cultural Revolution.

Undoubtedly, problems remain. Diplomatic analysts point to the still untackled problem of extreme leftism in the army.

In the five years since Mr. Deng settled into the driving seat, he and his protégés have applied their pragmatic policies to the government, the economy, the army, social and educational fields and the Communist Party itself.

Their aim has been to re-establish a sense of continuity in political and social life as a base for the development that was destroyed in the ten years of anarchy and leftist extremism sparked by

Mao Tse-Tung in 1966.

As China's National Assembly voted Li Xianian the first president in 15 years, Deng afforded himself a broad smile — which was shown on the front page of every national newspaper.

Diplomatic analysts point to the still untackled problem of extreme leftism in the army.

But Deng's men hold the reins of power in all important posts.

Their style is moderate, forward-looking and urban.

In the party, dynamic General Secretary Hu Yaobang holds sway and, as expected, the NPC confirmed Premier Zhao Ziyang in his role as an administrator known for his high competence.

It elected Deng himself as chairman of a Central Military

Commission, a new state body mirroring the powerful party military commission, which Deng also controls.

One diplomat noted that prominent conservatives, such as Geng Biao and Wei Guoqing, had been "kicked upstairs" as two of the 20 vice-chairmen of the largely powerless NPC.

The assembly also voted Mongolian minority leader Ulanhu as vice-president after the death of the original candidate, Liao Chengzhi.

Pengzhou, who supervised the draft of China's new constitution guaranteeing greater individual rights, became chairman of the NPC standing committee, probably the most influential NPC post.

The tone of the official press was one of political unity and sta-

bility. Although diplomats urged caution, there was an almost audible sigh of relief from delegates polled by the New China News Agency (NCNA).

President Li himself, who unlike Deng and most of his associates was never purged during the Cultural Revolution, is not a close colleague of Deng but is seen as acceptable to both the new reformists and the conservative old guard.

Western analysts noted that Deng's reluctance to relinquish his hold on the military marked the army out as one of the last serious possible bastions of opposition to his programmes.

Many high-ranking officers are said to resent his wholesale scrapping of Mao's left-wing philosophies.

But the top army leadership, whether through opportunism or genuine regard for Deng's achievements, seems to have been brought into line. Yang Dezhi, chief of the general staff, said the elections embodied the spirit to reform.

Deng's ability to use personal power to winkle out army leftists is another reason why he kept control and not handed it to someone like his hard-working but less authoritative deputy on the party commission, Yang Shangkun, diplo-

matic said.

But recent reports say the armed forces are commissioning younger, more skilled men — a sure sign of Deng's keystone policy of replacing ageing cadres with young, active officials.

Despite worries over the misuse of capital construction funds, the economy is also on target. The NPC ratified the final draft of the sixth five-year plan (1980-85), and Zhao said a target of four per cent a year average growth could be exceeded.

Western economists are unanimous in ascribing China's recent economic successes to Deng's more liberal policies offering decentralisation and individual profit incentives.

One cloud on the horizon is that in many ways China is only catching up on its development after a decade of retrogression. When the country finally reaches the point where its lost capacity has been fully regained, then new problems may arise depending on new policies not yet formulated.

NATO's latest exercise aims to protect Atlantic routes

By Edian Bronner
 Reuter

ABOARD THE USS JOHN F. KENNEDY — On the bridge of this 15-storey aircraft carrier, sailors scoured the seas and skies for "enemy" vessels.

NATO, alarmed by what it sees as relentless Soviet construction of killer submarines, has just spent 10 days testing its ability to defend vital Atlantic supply lanes between the United States and Europe.

This is one of four carriers which along with 85 other ships and submarines and some aircraft from 10 member nations took part in the alliance's biggest-ever anti-submarine exercise, which ended last Friday.

Here in the East Atlantic, NATO divided its forces between the orange, or aggressor, forces and the blue, the defenders of the sea in the exercise dubbed Ocean Safari 1983.

Catapulted like stones from the runway, S-3 anti-submarine aircraft toured the vast waters for "orange" submarines by dropping sonobuoys, which send sonar signals, and then symbolically torpedoed anything suspicious.

Naval officials say the West has fallen pitifully behind in its ability to protect its Atlantic lifeline and that it must find new means, using less equipment, to carry out the task.

"We have only 50 per cent of the ships needed to protect supply ships on the Atlantic route," British Commander Roger Arnold-Shrubb told journalists invited to watch the manoeuvres.

While 30 years ago the West had about twice the number of warships held by the Soviet Union, today the numbers are about equal, according to NATO studies.

"All the West's industrial products, especially oil, are tra-

nsported by sea," Arnold-Shrubb said. "The Soviets don't need the sea bridge between Europe and the United States."

In that sense, he said, it was not significant to compare numbers of ships, but it was vital to understand how the Soviet Union could cut the West off from itself at a crucial moment, just as the Germans did in World War II.

Sir Winston Churchill described the battle of the Atlantic as "the dominating factor all through the war."

"Never for one moment," he wrote, "could we forget that everything happened elsewhere, on land, at sea or in the air, depended ultimately on its outcome."

It was a war of groping and drowning, of ambuscades and stragglers, of science and seamanship.

Lighthouses threatened by vandals and the sea

By Kenneth C. Danforth

WASHINGTON — Some fine clear night, turn off all the lights in the United States except those in the Coast Guard's aids to navigation. There would be a sight: A sinuous necklace of sparkling diamonds 47,000 miles long.

Look closer, if you have the time. (The inspection could take the rest of your life.) Of thousands of beacons along our shores, most are on buoys and small stationary towers. Only some 250 are "classical lighthouse structures."

The figure is not official, for there are different ways to define a lighthouse. Coast Guard Master Chief David L. Cipra suggests, "A lighthouse is something that, when people see one, they say, 'That's a lighthouse!'"

Mr. Cipra's definition works. It acknowledges the common purpose of all lighthouses, but is elastic enough to include 250 strikingly different buildings, each with a unique, often eccentric personality.

Automation comes aboard

Throughout most of our history, all of our lighthouses were manned. The romance of the lighthouse revolves largely around the lonely, dedicated, and valiant keeper of the light. Even today, people dream of exchanging the frenzy of modern life for the quiet sense of purpose that they would have manning an isolated beacon.

The sobering fact is that today only 43 of the nation's lighthouses are manned. And the number could be smaller by next week. "These last lighthouses," says Mr. Cipra, "are monuments to the seafaring heritage of our nation, which is also dwindling."

As mariners see it, the only purpose of a lighthouse is to warn them away from hazards and to reassure them that they are on a safe course. Thus, the Coast Guard has embraced every technological advance that has come along. Automated lights are dependable and relatively cheap, and austere skeletal towers can sup-

port lights for a fraction of the cost and maintenance of a graceful masonry or wooden lighthouse.

"The old classical lighthouse structures are the victims of this technology," says Coast Guard Historian Robert Scheina.

Mr. Scheina and Mr. Cipra are among those romantic realists who love lighthouses and their noble traditions, but who know enough of the awesome power to the sea to realize that some of the finest are doomed. Hundreds have fallen. The toppled majesty makes briefly a huge pile in the surf, then becomes part of the myriad grain of the ocean.

Preservationists say funds must be raised, forces mustered to save the endangered lighthouses. Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, the world's tallest, is a prime example of the struggle between sediment and geology.

Dynamic erosion

When Cape Hatteras light was completed in 1870, it stood about 2,000 feet from the treacherous

Atlantic lanes that had wrecked so many ships. Now high tides bite greedily at a dike only 90 feet away. Nor easters drive might waves up against the lighthouse itself.

Every scheme that scientists have devised has failed to stop the ceaseless cycles of building and destruction of the Outer Banks, the sandy islands along the coast. Massive installations of plastic seaweed in 1981 and 1982 at first seemed to accumulate sand. Then winter storms took it away.

"I have to be non-committal about the results," admits Mr. Tom Hartman, superintendent of Cape Hatteras National Seashore. "We are currently in an evaluation stage. Anything that builds up sand, we'll give it a chance. Our preferred alternative, though, is a full revetment."

That would mean the construction of an enormous steel wall around the lighthouse. The ocean would march onward, around the revetment, and someday Cape Hatteras Light would be sur-

rounded by water, presumably safe.

That is not a safe presumption, according to Dr. Orrin Pilkey Jr., a marine geologist at Duke University. "The idea of a revetment is better than the artificial seawall," he says, "but even a revetment won't save the lighthouse in the long run. Eventually, it will be taken down by a storm. The only way to permanently save Hatteras Light is to move it, but people don't want to admit they've been defeated by nature."

An ignoble enemy

Nature's threats to lighthouses may be dramatic, even inexorable, but they are few compared to threats from humanity. As the Coast Guard turns to automation, and keepers no longer live at their lights, neglect and vandalism take a greater toll than storms. Drifters and squatters move in. Soon the Coast Guard tears down the light station rather than let it be desecrated.

Such a death seems far crueler

than destruction by the sea, a worthy adversary of the great lights.

"I think a lighthouse that the waves are trying to take is like an old and very tired sailor," says one lover of lighthouses. "He's been fighting storms for many long years. And now he is ready to be buried at sea. As we say to the sailor, perhaps we should say to the battered old lighthouse, 'Go in Peace.'"

But for those lighthouses threatened only by decay and misuse, there's a rising tide of practical zeal that amounts to a "Save the Lighthouses" movement. On the West Coast, people are turning abandoned lighthouse stations into bed-and-breakfast retreats. Lighthouse bungalows at Point Montara and Pigeon Point in California are only two of a growing number of sites where renovation and sensitive use have proved good alternatives to demolition.

Organizations seeking to save lighthouses and their outbuildings for other uses include the National Trust for Historic Preservation, American Youth Hotels, the Lighthouse Society of America, Bed and Breakfast Inns of North America, the Massachusetts Historical Commission, numerous local groups, and the National Park Service, which already owns 58 lighthouses and "interprets" many others that the Coast Guard is still operating.

Among the latter is the 1764 light at Sandy Hook, N.J., it is the nation's oldest standing lighthouse, the only one surviving from Colonial times.

The Coast Guard itself is licensing out stations to non-profit organizations. For example, the lighthouse station at East Brother Island, near San Francisco, is now a bed-and-breakfast inn.

The Park Service "RFP" (requests for proposals) whenever the staff believes an unused lighthouse could be used — and saved — by either private or public organizations. Right now there is an RFP for the lighthouse at Fire Island, N.Y.

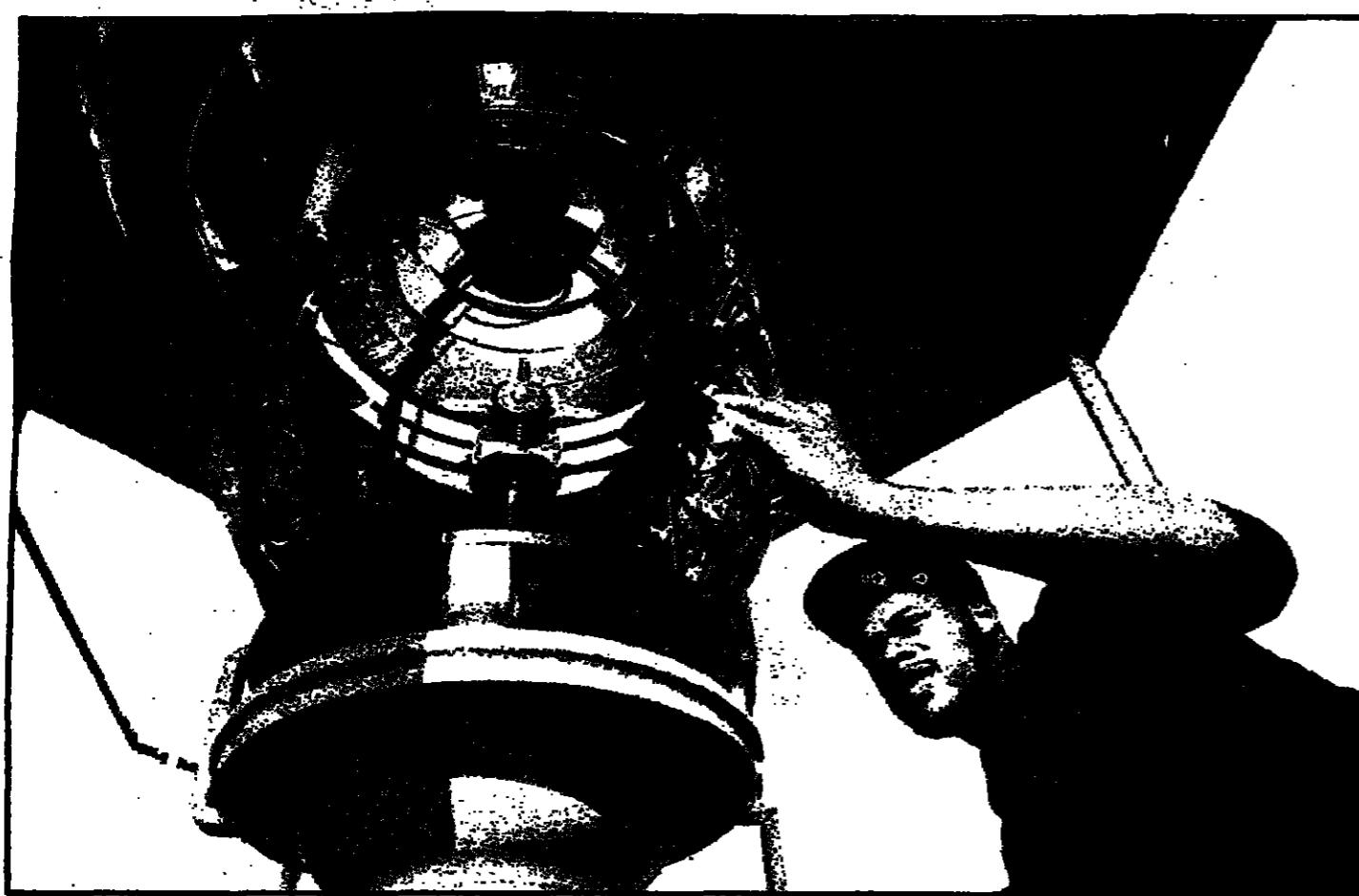
Moving history

St. Michaels, Md., wanted Hooper Strait Lighthouse, 60 miles down Chesapeake Bay, for the town's Maritime Museum. It got it. Workmen sawed the marvelous old white wooden lighthouse in half horizontally, and barged the pieces up the Bay to St. Michaels. Now thousands of visitors have easy access to the interior of a lighthouse with 105 years of history behind it.

The community feel with their history, with the best of the human spirit that endures, even in automated lighthouses, has already been expressed for them. As the U.S. Lighthouse Board stated in 1868:

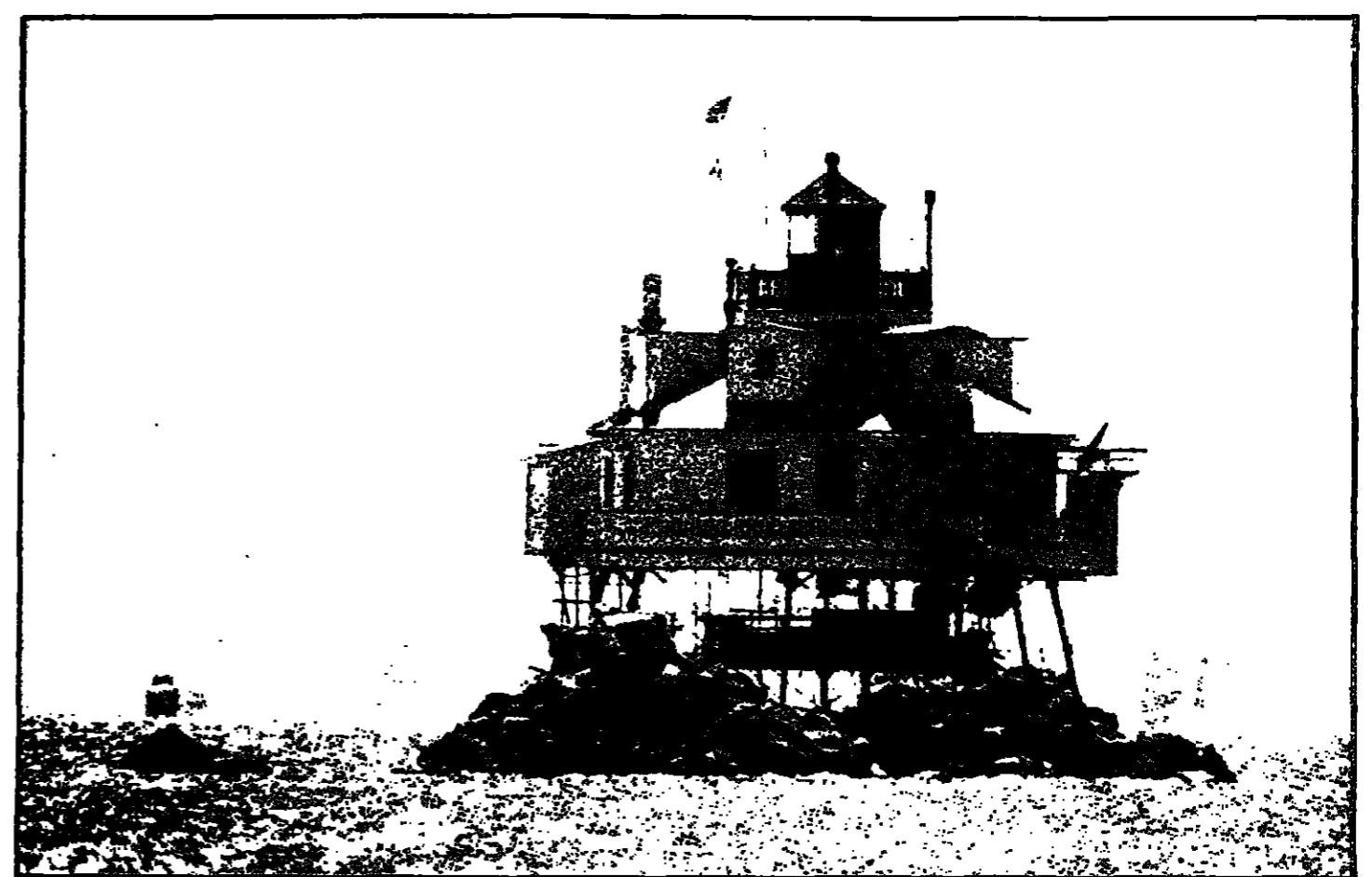
"Nothing indicates the liberality, prosperity or intelligence of a nation more clearly than the facilities which it affords for the safe approach of the mariner to its shores."

National Geographic News Service



Coast Guardsman Michael Ashley, one of two keepers always on duty at Thomas Point Shoal Light in Chesapeake Bay, polishes the light's Fresnel lens. Developed by Frenchman Augustin Fresnel in 1822, the

lens magnifies light and bends it so that it goes out in a narrow sheet. Ashley boats out to the lonely station for 16-day tours of duty. (Photo/National Geographic Society).



Thomas Point Light straddles its tiny island of rocks like a spider, guiding ships up and down Chesapeake Bay. It is a classic screw-pile lighthouse, so called because its steel legs are screwed into the earth to provide stability against the great bay's storms. Another Chesapeake screw-pile lighthouse, at St. Michael, Md., is open to the public. (Photo/National Geographic Society).

CIA uses advertisements to recruit spies

By Robert Basler
Reader

NEW YORK — Young men and women interested in becoming spies should see James Fitzgerald.

But first they have to find him.

Mr. Fitzgerald is a recruiter of new talent for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and these days even the CIA recognizes the need to advertise for new blood.

But that is not say Mr. Fitzgerald exactly runs a booth on Times Square.

"There are a lot of cuckoo birds out there," Mr. Fitzgerald told Reuters in an interview, exp-

laining why a candidate's meeting with him requires a letter to a post office box, then a search, if invited, for his unmarked office at an unlisted address somewhere in New York City.

Mr. Fitzgerald does not publicize his address but he does advertise.

"Assignments in foreign lands that challenge your every talent ... stimulate innovation ... emphasize initiative and stress self-discipline," promised one recent advertisement in the New York Times running under the agency's official seal.

The wording is enticing but cir-

cumspect, going on to say that the CIA wants people who "can think on their feet and can solve problems..."

Students recruited

Mr. Fitzgerald, a cheerful, avuncular man who has been recruiting for 16 years, finds many of his prospective employees in visits to college campuses, where he is certain of attracting interested students as well as a protester or two.

But in recent years he and his

fellow recruiters have also been using newspaper ads prepared by a Park Avenue Agency and by another firm near the CIA's Virginia headquarters.

Mr. Fitzgerald at times laments the oblique approach the ads must take. "Naturally we can't put the CIA is looking for spies and agents in the newspapers," he said, but added that if he could be that blunt, "at least everybody would know what we were talking about."

But Richard Duter, the CIA's deputy chief of recruitment, bridges the word "spy," preferring "overseas intelligence officer" to

describe the job. "We're a very conservative agency," said Mr. Duter, who is based in Virginia. "We want the ads to have some dignity."

In addition to intelligence jobs, the recruiters are out to fill a variety of other complex technical, analytical and administrative positions.

Rare skills sought

The quest is not an easy one. Recruiters seek men and

women with rare skills — familiarity with sophisticated equipment, proficiency in East European and oriental languages, people who can also qualify for top security clearance, and who, according to the ads, will settle for a training salary of about \$27,000.

Applicants must be not only smart with a clean background but patient. Those who pass every hurdle must still wait up to nine months to actually be hired.

Details of the response to the ads is secret as is data about the number of CIA employees and a good deal of other information about the agency.

Yet things are considerably more open today than they were when Mr. Fitzgerald began his job in the 1960's when he recalled, "we were less than candid."

"Recruiters a long time ago were very circumspect about what they told applicants," he said. "We're much more open now about what they'll be doing."

Today's CIA recruiters are armed with glossy pamphlets about the agency, tracing the history of intelligence back through Britain's Queen Elizabeth I, ancient China and the Old Testament.

Also included is a lengthy list of recommended books about the agency including several at various times had tried to suppress or censor.

Mr. Fitzgerald says that today he is able to give candid answers to most questions that applicants ask him.

And if a prospective intelligence officer asks whether he might be called upon to help the overthrow of a foreign government?

"I explain to them that we're not in that kind of business," Mr. Fitzgerald said. "People get that opinion from newspapers and things. I tell them 'no, you don't have to worry about doing that.'"

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SPORTS

Dev puts India on top of the world

LONDON (R) — India's stunning World Cup triumph under the telling influence of captain Kapil Dev gave the team once considered to be something of a joke in one-day cricket the last laugh.

India who landed the trophy when they topped holders West Indies by 43 runs in Saturday's final here at Lord's, put their previous lamentable efforts firmly behind them as they rose from outsiders to world-beaters in 17 compelling days.

The Indians emerged from the first two tournaments with only one win — they beat minor side East Africa in 1975 — but first hinted they were coming to terms with the limited overs game by beating West Indies in a one-day match on their recent Caribbean tour.

India underlined their improvement when they inflicted the first-ever cup defeat on West Indies in the opening group match, and went from strength to strength with crucial wins over Australia and England and among the successes on the way to Lord's.

Mouton extends rally lead

ROTORUA, New Zealand (R) — Michele Mouton of France in an Audi Quattro stretched her lead to more than three minutes midway through the second leg of the incident-packed New Zealand Motor Rally Sunday.

Mouton's nearest challengers in the four-day event were World Champion Walter Rohrl of West Germany, a Lancia and Finn Timo Salonen in a Datsun.

Sweden's Stig Blomqvist, who was second Saturday in another Audi, was forced out of the event Sunday morning after a protest by the Lancia team was upheld.

Blomqvist competed pending an earlier appeal against his late entry, but officials ruled Sunday he could not drive while under protest.

"It has taken seven days for someone to decide," the Swede said later. "It is a long way to come to sit and wait."

Italians Attilio Bettiga and Maurizio Perissinotto in the second works Lancia avoided injury Sunday when their car hit two cows on a country stage.

One cow was thrown over the car and the other jammed underneath, but the Italians managed to free the car to continue and are fourth.

Finn Hannu Mikkola, who trails Rohrl in the World Championship by two points, made spectacular progress.

Uncini condition improving

GRONGINEN, Netherlands (R) — The condition of world 500cc motorcycle champion Franco Uncini, who was seriously hurt in the Dutch Motorcycle Grand Prix Saturday, improving doctors quoted by the Dutch news agency ANAP said Sunday.

The 28-year-old Italian was hit by another rider after he fell from his Suzuki on the second lap of the 500cc event and was taken unconscious to hospital.

The doctors said Uncini was still in a coma but should regain consciousness soon.

They said internal bleeding had stopped and there no longer seemed to be any danger of lung damage.

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Kapil Dev was at the heart of the resurgence both as an all-rounder and leader, and beaten West Indies skipper Clive Lloyd praised the part his opposite number had played.

Lloyd said: "Kapil has done a marvellous job. He came here with basically an ordinary team who were given no chance. But he has got them to rally round and become a very good one-day side. They deserve their success."

Kapil Dev, who took over the captaincy from Sunil Gavaskar for the tour of West Indies, did a good job in the cup by giving his side a greater tactical awareness and inspiring them by example.

The influence of the skipper's own performance was perfectly demonstrated in the group game with Zimbabwe, who reduced India to 17 for five before Kapil Dev lashed a cup record 175 not out to lead the side from crisis to West Indies.

His players' response included match-winning innings by middle order batsmen Yashpal Sharma and Sandeep Patil in the semifinal

victory over England.

In addition, medium pacers Sharma, Madan Lal and Roger Binny, India's most successful cup bowler with 18 wickets, reportedly produced vital spells and were heroes of the win over Australia which clinched a place in the last four.

Kapil said he was proud his men became a team of fighters and acknowledged the on-field advice of Gavaskar and fellow senior player Syed Kirmani.

India's achievement, which brought them not only the £20,000 (\$30,800) first prize but a £16,000 (\$24,640) bonus from their cricket board, could scarcely have been more timely.

The Indians were trounced by Pakistan in a test series at the beginning of the year and then went to the Caribbean and lost the rubber to West Indies.

Richards' early departure is often the prelude to a West Indian batting decline, and Saturday's dismissal led to one of their more bizarre collapses.

He produced a cameo when West Indies needed a masterpiece to seal the victory which would have confirmed them as the one-day kings.

West Indies, needing 184 on a good batting pitch, crumbled for 140 with what Lloyd described as an amateurish performance. "It was ludicrous we couldn't make such a target. Some of our batsmen seemed to think they could get it over by tea," he said.

Even Viv Richards, who seems always to reserve some of his most outstanding innings for the big occasions at Lord's, did not escape criticism.

Lloyd said: "Viv went out thinking he was going to do well here as he usually does and although he played some marvellous shots he tried one too many that didn't come off."

The contest was held in a very friendly atmosphere, and was under the patronage of Minister of Culture and Youth Mr. An Abu Nowar. Results were showing a slight edge of the visiting team over the Jordanian team.

The Lebanese team scored the total of 189 points in skeet shooting, against 176 points for the Jordanians, and the total of 247 points in trap shooting, against 257 points.

The shooting club was established in 1974 on the directions of His Majesty King Hussein and His Highness Prince Mohammad, who is currently the club's president. It is supported financially by the government—for "it is an expensive sport," Mr. Ali Salem, director of the club said.

The club covers an area of 350 dunums with offices, conference rooms and a cafeteria for the 150 club members. "We import our sports equipment—shooting guns, ammunition and the plates, which are also called 'clay pigeons' from Belgium, France and Italy and we provide them to all members at cost price in order to encourage people to join the club," Mr. Salem said.

"The main aim of this club is to develop our team into an international class one, in order to be able to represent Jordan in world events, and come out with hopefully good results," said Mr. Mustafa Zayed, who is in charge of the club's publicity and advertising.

"Working in that direction, our management invited a Soviet trainer—Mr. Alexander Sergevich, six months ago," he said. "And we have noticed a vast improvement in our team's performance since then."

Mr. Zayed said that the club's plans extending invitations to teams such as the Lebanese team who were here last week, and also an Egyptian team, hoping this will help the Jordanian team improve and be ready for international competitions.

The player shooting this plate has as much as half a second to hit the target—a fraction of a second's delay makes all the difference, Mr. Odeh stressed. "You have to develop a quick and accurate response; a kind of automatic reflex."

Skete shooting is to shoot at plates ejected from two towers on each side of the track. The difference here is that, the plate is ejected in front of the player. The plate can be ejected in 95 directions according to the computerized machine, which is set according to Olympic standards.

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Nabeel Odeh, another club member, offers some advice to enthusiastic beginners: "There are two kinds of shooting known internationally, by the Olympic

standards. 'Trap,' and 'skete.'

Trap shooting, is firing at a plate that is ejected at a speed of 60 metres per second from a machine, hidden underground five metres in front of the player. The plate can be ejected in 95 directions according to the computerized machine, which is set according to Olympic standards.

In both trap and skete, the plate is the same size—10 centimetres in diameter and one centimetre thick, made from very fragile material—a mixture of clay and tar.

Khairi Amer, a young engineer who has been with the club since its inception, says: "I'm very happy with what the club has achieved. There is a vast improvement in our team, because of successful management and hard work by all members."

Eisar Alalihi, 23 years old, joined the club last year. He is the winner of last year's knockout.

"I've visited many tracks in the U.S. and I can say we have better-equipped tracks than they," he added. "I have participated in a professional contest in San Francisco, and I was placed second among 12 American competitors."

"Our goal is the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984, and we are working hard to achieve our goal," he said.

"We are very thankful for the constant care of His Highness Prince Mohammad," Mr. Zayed said in conclusion. "He calls on frequently and shows great concern for the sport; we are also thankful to our management, represented by Mr. Ali Salem, our director—who made it possible to increase our members from 70 last year to 150 this year, including three women." Individuals willing to join have to be over 18 years old, and able to support themselves in order to meet the expenses of the sport.

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Shooting club trains for Olympics

By Salameh Nehmat
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Thursday and Friday looked like a battlefield at the tracks of the Royal Jordanian Shooting Club, in Juwaideh for the club was holding a shooting contest between the Jordanian team and a visiting Lebanese team—as a part of the club's preparations for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

The contest was held in a very friendly atmosphere, and was under the patronage of Minister of Culture and Youth Mr. An Abu Nowar. Results were showing a slight edge of the visiting team over the Jordanian team.

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"Working in that direction, our management invited a Soviet trainer—Mr. Alexander Sergevich, six months ago," he said. "And we have noticed a vast improvement in our team's performance since then."

Mr. Zayed said that the club's plans extending invitations to teams such as the Lebanese team who were here last week, and also an Egyptian team, hoping this will help the Jordanian team improve and be ready for international competitions.

"It's a costly but very interesting and exciting sport," says Nael Shalhoub, a 33-year-old professor of architecture at the University of Jordan, who joined the club last year. "We are rated good among other international teams and we have also participated in the 1982 Moscow Games with satisfying results."

Nabeel Odeh, another club member, offers some advice to enthusiastic beginners: "There are two kinds of shooting known internationally, by the Olympic

World airlines start to re-equip

By Michael Donne

LONDON — Over the past few weeks there has been an encouraging increase in the inflow of new orders for jet airliners to the main manufacturers, giving rise to hopes that the long recession in the airline business may at last be fading.

During the first quarter of this year virtually no orders for jets were placed so that the recent resurgence of buying has come as a welcome sign of renewed airline interest in future re-equipment.

In recent weeks, Boeing, the world's biggest manufacturer of jet airliners, has logged new orders for 29 jets, worth about \$1.5 billion; including the big \$1 billion Singapore Airlines order for four 757 twin-engined short-medium range jets and six 747-300 "stretched upper deck" long range Jumbos. Airbus Industrie, Boeing's biggest rival in world markets, also broke a long spell of "contract famine" by winning a Singapore Airlines' deal for six A-310-200 Airbuses worth over \$640 million.

Other airlines recently buying Boeing jets have included U.S. Air (three 737-200 short-range jets), Thai Airways (one 737-200), and Northwest of the U.S. (three 747-200 Jumbos). But other manufacturers have been doing well too. Fokker of Holland has won repeat orders for its F-28 Fellowship short-medium range jet from Indonesia, while Short Brothers of Belfast has won several orders for its Series 330/360 twin-turbo-prop commuter-feeder airliners, including four 360s with an option on two more from Simmons Airlines of Michigan, worth about \$24 million, and for three 360s from Murray Valley Airlines of Victoria, Australia.

British Aerospace has won an order from Mali for one of its four-engined 146 regional jet airliners, together with orders from U.K. and overseas operators for its Jetstream 31 twin-engined commuter airliner and its Series 125 twin-engined executive jet.

Apart from the Singapore deal, all these contracts are small, but they all add up to a welcome respite for the manufacturers from a situation that was rapidly beginning to become disastrous. The jet builders need the new orders if they are not to cut back their production rates and be forced to lay off labour later this year or early in 1984.

All of them in the U.S. and Western Europe are working through their current backlog at a rapid rate, and although they still have work in hand, the possibility of

some cuts in production rates has been looming larger, and would have become inevitable if the "contract famine" had continued.

Even now, the resurgence of interest by the airlines is still well below what the markets would ideally like to see, and the sales pressure on the world's reluctant airlines is being stepped up in a bid to win new deals.

There are several reasons for the airlines' renewed, albeit still cautious, interest in buying new equipment. One is that many jets were first introduced in the late 1950s and through the 1960s, when noise was less of an environmental problem than it is today.

Many aircraft, therefore, are now drawing closer to the new governmental noise reduction rules that are to be introduced in the U.S., U.K. and Western Europe in the mid-1980s, which are more stringent than ever before, and will effectively make many older jets obsolete almost overnight.

The airlines would have moved before now to replace those aircraft with more compatible aircraft environmentally, had it not been for the recession which has lasted longer and bitten more deeply into their finances than many airlines expected, forcing them to suspend plans to re-equip.

Now, they can wait no longer before fleets are overtaken by the new noise rules, and they are being forced to think of buying new types.

Airlines in that position include British Airways, which needs up to about 20 new short-to-medium range jets by late 1985 to replace ageing Trident and One-Eleven aircraft, and Northwest of the U.S., which wants between 20 and 40 short-to-medium range jets to replace many of its large fleet of ageing Boeing 727s.

Quite apart from noise rules, the advancing age of many current smaller jets like McDonnell Douglas DC-9s, Boeing 727s, BAe One-Elevens and Tridents is also becoming a problem. Many of these aircraft were introduced nearly 15 to 20 years ago, and are now becoming expensive to maintain.

At the same time, many of them are also becoming increasingly "fuel inefficient" as fuel costs rise, and they will become even more so through the 1980s.

The manufacturers are hoping that these three reasons alone — noise, increasing age and fuel inefficiency — will sustain the current resurgence of new jet buying throughout the rest of this year.

— Financial Times news feature

Ghana seeks foreign help

NEW YORK (R) — Ghanaian leader Jerry Rawlings has appealed for foreign help to cope with the deteriorating economic situation in his country.

"Our doors are open," Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings said in an interview with CBS television to be aired Monday. "Ghana needs help."

He said he would welcome U.S. or British investment in Ghana's gold production but added that any aid should not tie his West African country to any specific economic philosophy.

"I must admit that things have been very tough over the last 15

years and have got worse you know, in terms of the ability of the people to afford the ordinary needs," he said.

"All we have is cocoa — all we have is gold," Flt.-Lt. Rawlings said. "That which we produce we do not even dictate the price — you (the United States) do."

CBS cited figures showing that production of Ghana's chief export items had dropped sharply over the years, with cocoa now representing only 30 per cent instead of 75 per cent of world supply, and gold production, once 10 per cent, now virtually non-existent.

When asked if Ghana would accept American or British investment in a partnership to increase gold production, Flt.-Lt. Rawlings told CBS: "It's welcome."

"We would appreciate the friendship, the assistance of any nation that would respect our right to realize our own creative potentials," he said.

"So long as that aid is not designed to tie us down to any situation or any economic philosophy that would subvert this nation, we would accept it."

Flt.-Lt. Rawlings, who overthrew Ghana's civilian gov-

ernment 18 months ago, said that despite the problems facing his nation he believed the people had an appreciation of his government's efforts. He went on:

"For a long time the question of government had remained a mysterious monster, you know, where the ordinary man could not see the head or tail of it but now it's been brought down to their doorstep — they can see their own participation in it."

"In a way this is why I think the people have been very tolerant of the inflation we're going through."

E. Germany uses lignite to save oil

By Paul Bolding

Reuter

NOCHTEN, East Germany — East Germany is encouraging the use of lignite, a brown coal partly blamed for sulphurous "acid rain," because it is the country's only indigenous fuel.

The Communist state, hit by a 10 per cent cut in Soviet oil deliveries and a cash shortage, has placed emphasis on its use in a new oil-saving programme.

Production of lignite, geologically younger than black coal, is being boosted from 266 million tonnes in 1981 to 295 million in 1983 and 300 million in 1990.

Lignite is extracted from large open-cast mines — the biggest is at Nohchten, near the Polish border — and burned at a power station or processed to make briquets which are then used in the traditional

ovens still found in many East German homes.

Although it is also converted into coke, tar or town gas, a recent report from the West German Institute for Economic Research said 90 per cent was burned, spewing at least 2.5 million tonnes of damaging sulphur dioxide a year into the air.

An acrid stench in East Berlin on winter mornings is only one side-effect. The East Berlin government recently announced a programme to save some of its forests, without saying that "acid rain" from sulphur dioxide pollution was killing them.

There were no detailed plans to cut pollution, but among the measures was the planting of more resistant types of trees in "smoke-endangered areas," the Communist Party daily Neues Deutschland said in the only official statement to the problem.

Sulphur dioxide pollution per

square kilometre (mile) is more than double that of neighbouring West Germany and hardly any installation burning lignite in East Germany has desulphurizing equipment, the West German institute said.

Western diplomats said several woodland areas of East Germany had suffered damage from acid rain caused by sulphur dioxide emission from lignite burning.

West Germany has its own problem with acid rain which is killing large tracts of its forests and diplomats say this is a possible area of future cooperation between the countries.

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But a Western diplomat who has studied the problem told Reuters East Germany was finding reclamation technology difficult and had lost food production as a result.

Philippines tightens economic belt

By Graham Lovell

Reuter

MANILA — The Philippines has taken a series of belt-tightening steps to restore order to its economy and appears to be scaling down its ambitions.

A 7.25 per cent devaluation of the country's peso last week was accompanied by the suspension of five prestige industrial projects which were approved by President Ferdinand Marcos in December 1980, but which critics said at the time were unrealistic and wasteful.

\$6 billion were to have been invested in an industrialisation programme involving 11 separate projects. But with the country now forced by a ballooning balance of payments deficit to make economies half the programme has been shelved.

The five projects — a pulp and paper complex, a diesel engine plant, a gas programme, an aluminium smelter and a pet-

roleum refinery — would have cost at least \$3 billion in capital expenditure, industry sources said.

The Philippines' balance of payments has been hit by a sharp drop in demand for the country's main exports and by drought hitting its crops. The deficit reached \$1.12 billion last year, and this year seems likely to go well beyond the projected \$550 million.

Mr. Marcos told businessmen last week that the devaluation would give a tremendous boost to the country's exports, but some of them doubted whether devaluation on its own would be enough.

Grain, sugar and coconut crops seem certain to be hit by this year's long drought, and manufactured goods, like clothes, are limited by quotas set by importing countries.

"It is one thing to be able to sell more competitively but you have to have the goods to put on the market," a business source said.

Last week a meeting of Marcos'

ruling party, the New Society Movement, agreed to a request by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that the government cut back on its industrialisation programme in return for approval of an \$843 million loan.

The IMF agreed last February to lend up to \$549 million to the Philippines in exchange for austerity measures. Mr. Marcos now estimates the country's foreign debt at over \$17 billion compared with \$16 billion a year ago.

The country's growth rate fell by more than half to 3.6 per cent last year from 5.4 per cent in 1980. The government expects a rise this year to no more than three per cent.

Besides shelving the five projects, the government will also review other large-scale infrastructure and agricultural projects, Mr. Marcos said last week.

This, he added, was "with a view to postponing those with

heavy foreign credits which we cannot support."

The measures also included the abandonment of a price subsidy system for oil products and a pledge of tough action against a currency black market that was costing millions of dollars in lost foreign exchange.

The peso has been allowed to float against the dollar since 1970. Its new rate shows a drop of 30 per cent in value since a year ago, and the local black market has been selling it as cheaply as 12 to the dollar in recent weeks.

The measures taken would require discipline. Mr. Marcos told a businessman's lunch last week, but they held out hope of improved income for farmers and urban workers as well as benefits to the economy in reduced imports and higher exports.

"What Mr. Marcos is saying is 'we are tightening our belts', and if he means it then it's good," an officer of one international trading house said.

THE Daily Crossword

by Lee C. Jones

ACROSS	26 Actor Alan Alda	58 Willow Grove	12 "Town"
1 Log flats	29 — Atone	59 Hesitation	13 Permit
6 Edge	31 Attempt	60 —	18 Evil
10 Ancient Greek coin	33 B — F	61 Ointment	22 Spring festival
14 "Lovely as —"	34 Olintum	62 Poem	Item
15 Cantrell or Turner	36 Dr. Rhine's field	63 Walked	24 — Lisa
16 Swing about	37 Ple — mode	65 — a ladder	27 Vain
17 See 3D	38 Spud	66 — Patricia of films	28 Probes
19 Dray	41 Lodging	67 Sharpen	30 Tennis name
20 Mack or Lewis	43 Somewhat suff.	68 Premium exchange	32 Horse name
21 Author of "Riders to the Sea"	44 Owns	69 Ropes loop	35 Mottled Glacial ridges
22 Cousin of Santa	45 Far: pref.	70 Abbe —	36 —
23 Hindu land grant	47 Cup handle	71 Dread	37 —
25 First place	48 Walking — (elated)	72 Hurries	40 — match brings bad luck
	50 Group character	73 —	42 Eve's boy
	54 Reverie	74 Hypothetical unit of use	43 Meat item
	56 —	Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:	46 — treat (Halloween words)

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YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

WORLD

Italians stroll to polls

ROME (R) -- Italians began voting Sunday in two days of national elections as banner newspaper headlines urged the 44 million-strong electorate to abandon its apparent indifference and cast ballots.

No early rush to the polls was evident in Rome or other major centres on a typically sunny summer Sunday which many Italians customarily reserve for trips to the seaside.

First Papers carried the key facts about the election -- voting until 2000 GMT Sunday and from 0500 to 1200 GMT Monday, first results expected at 1300 GMT Monday, almost four million young people voting for the first time, 52 per cent of the electorate women.

The Communist Party daily *L'Unità* urged succinctly "Vota PCI" in bold red letters flanking the hammer, sickle and star party badge above a drawing of a triumphant worker.

Other papers were less clearly partisan but warned against the dangers of apathy or blank votes at the end of a generally lacklustre campaign.

A front-page editorial in Turin's *La Stampa* said people should vote without "messianic hopes" for the most honest and credible candidates. "Are there such men?" it wondered, and answered: "There are a few. Instead of lumping together all politicians in scorn

'Mr. Clean' lawyer leads Christian Democrat Party

ROME (R) -- Italy's Christian Democratic Party leader, Ciriaco De Mita, is a lawyer from the south with a wistful wit and a disarming air of composure who has had just a year at the helm to change his movement's tarnished image.

Thrust to the top of the country's most powerful party last year with a "Mr. Clean" image, Mr. De Mita, 55, has sought tirelessly to convince Italians that the Christian Democrats have thrown off corruption and ossification to become a renewed force.

Many political analysts believe the former industry and external trade minister from the southern town of Avellino has been broadly successful in his mission.

Tall and balding, with an aquiline nose, Mr. De Mita fought a verbal slugging match with socialist leader Bettino Craxi during the election campaign, and seems to come out at least equal.

His style is perhaps less domineering and assertive than Mr. Craxi's, but he has a steely will and a non-disputed political astuteness. He has brought several new faces into the Christian Democratic Party, created a personal entourage of go-ahead tec-



Ciriaco De Mita

hnocrats, and toured the country in a bid to promote new support for what looked a weary party a year ago.

Christian Democrat involvement in a series of scandals, including the discovery of the P-2 masonic lodge in 1981 which brought down the government, had damaged the party's image.

But Mr. De Mita, while retaining the essential values of the party, has galvanized it, assiduously seeking the influential support of northern industrialists and putting new men into some of the party's southern power bases.

Indian politician to set up grassroots organisation

NEW DELHI (R) -- Opposition leader Chandra Shekhar said Sunday he would set up centres throughout India to build up a grassroots organisation to help the poor.

Mr. Shekhar, who completed Sunday a 4,000-kilometres walk across India emulating the marathons marches of independence leader Mahatma Gandhi in the 1940s, is trying to pioneer a fundamental shift in Indian politics in favour of those living in India's dusty and poverty-stricken villages.

Mr. Shekhar, 56, president of the Janata (People's) Party which ruled India from 1977 to 1980, told a mass rally Saturday night he wanted implementation of a five-point programme to help the down-trodden.

His plan includes providing drinking water to every Indian village

within the next three years, basic health facilities especially for nursing and expectant mothers, encouraging child education, justice for oppressed minorities and support for communal integration projects.

He explained at press conference Sunday he would recruit young people to man a series of centres across the country to help the poor at village level.

Mr. Shekhar, looking weary after his six-month walk which began at Kanyakumari on the southern tip of India, was given a warm welcome when he entered Delhi Saturday.

Mr. Shekhar said he will devote more time to running his centres around the country than to being involved in routine politics. He said a change of government would not lead to social change.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.—Recently, a player in our club mentioned "Key-Card Blackwood." He said it was a variation of the ace-asking convention where responder can show up to five aces. Since our decks have no more than four aces, I was thoroughly confused. Perhaps you can explain it all to me, and comment on the usefulness of the bid. —J. Strong, Chicago, Ill.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) A.—Your friend does not play with a strange pack—when you use Key-Card Blackwood you count the king of trumps as a fifth "ace." Partner responds to no trump as follows:

Five clubs—0 or 4 aces
Five diamonds—1 or 5 aces
Five hearts—2 aces
Five spades—3 aces

On a number of hands this is a most useful convention, and many expert pairs swear by this method. I am not completely convinced. There are times when you would like to gamble on a slam if you are missing one ace and the king of trumps—it will depend at

worst on a finesse and you might have extra trump length to compensate for lacking the king. But if you use Key-Card Blackwood, you can't be sure whether you are missing one ace and the king of trumps, or two aces. In the long run, it does not pay to bid slams when your side is off two aces.

Another drawback is the chance of partnership misunderstanding, which I've seen happen all too often—even with world-famous partnerships. One player bids four no trump to ask for aces, but his partner treats it as Key-Card Blackwood and shows an irrelevant king as an ace, with disastrous results.

Q.—Which style do you recommend—light or sound opening bids, and why?—B. Marshall, Omaha, Neb.

A.—Personally, I tend to open light, but I am aggressive by nature. There is little to choose between the two methods. Find out which style suits your temperament best, and stick to it. In the long run, the winners are the players who make the fewest mistakes, regardless of the strength of their opening bids.

... let's use the vote."

The *Vilan Corriere Della Sera*'s headline soberly announced the number of voters, focussing attention on the unknowns of abstentions, spoiled ballots and young voters and giving a brief summary of the parties' positions.

The left-leaning *Repubblica* sought to dispel widespread fatalism that voting would change nothing, describing the elections as "most uncertain" with the possibility of record number of floating voters, abstentions and protest votes.

"Even small swings in votes collected by the various parties will be decisive," it said.

The vote could result in a new five-party coalition built around the dominant Christian Democrats and Socialists. "centrist" rule in which the Christian Democrats would exclude the socialists, or the "alternative" with the communists and socialists excluding the Christian Democrats, it said.

The headline of Milan's *Il Giornale* described Italy as "a country to be rebuilt," with an editorial entitled "without illusions" which admitted that it was highly probable that nothing would change.

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